PAVEK MUSEUM

Volume 30, 2019

Inside:

Honoring Earl Bakken's Legacy at the Pavek Museum

2019 Minnesota Broadcasting Hall of Fame

Directors' Letter

Dear Museum Sponsors,

Since our last annual report, the Pavek Museum has been busy making significant developments in our educational programs. The Museum is proud to announce two new educational camps. The first is a Spy Radio Camp, in which students learn the history of electronic communication in covert operations, as well as assemble their own concealed listening device. We have already had two successful sessions of the camp, and look forward to many more! The second is a Podcast Camp, in which students create, produce and perform their own podcast. This show is then posted online and aired on KFAI radio! Students learn the history of electronic communication, while performing classic radio genres such as science fiction, mystery and comedy.

Additionally, to further benefit our mission in education, the Museum will be closed to the public this summer while upgrades are made to our radio studio, education wing and HVAC systems. We apologize for the inconvenience. We look forward to being able to share these improvements with you come next fall!

Finally, we enjoyed hosting a fun and memorable 2018 MN Broadcasting Hall of Fame induction ceremony. The Pavek Museum was at full capacity as inductees, including Tom Barnard, John Linder (represented by his son David), Jeff Passolt and Robyne Robinson, accepted their awards. We are grateful to host an event that honors the industry's most skilled individuals and preserves the legacy of their careers. We are currently gearing up for the 2019 induction ceremony and are excited to welcome another round of worthy honorees (see page 8 for more details). Please enjoy this year's annual report; we thank you for your continued support and interest in the Pavek Museum.

Sincerely,
Sylvie Skoog and Daniel Henry

Danny Max Sylvie Karl Alex

EARL BAKKEN AND THE PAVEK MUSEUM

For those who know the name Earl Bakken, it is synonymous with the invention of the battery-powered pacemaker, founding of the Fortune 500 Company, Medtronic, and dedication to philanthropic endeavors.

What was lesser known about Earl was his deep interest in preserving the history and technology of electronic communications. Earl, along with others who shared this belief, founded the "Pavek Museum of Wonderful Wireless". The Museum, located in Saint Louis Park, Minnesota opened in 1988. It is known today as simply the "Pavek Museum".

From an early age, radio and telephone were foundations of Earl's technical interests. Before his childhood home in Columbia Heights, Minnesota was connected to the Bell telephone system, Earl strung wires from house-to-house to communicate with his neighborhood friends.

While a child in the 1920s, Earl spent hours listening through headphones to his favorite radio programs: "Jack Armstrong, All American-Boy", "Buck Rodgers in the 25th Century", "Inner Sanctum", and "The Outer Limits". By the age of six, he was disassembling radios to see how they worked. Later, he was repairing radios, and building others from scratch.

In 1948, Earl received a Bachelor of Electrical Engineering degree from the University of Minnesota. His two primary fields of specialty were Electronic Communications Technology and Electromagnetic Fields.

Much of the revenue earned to make ends meet during Medtronic's early years, was actually from Earl repairing radios and TVs.

Earl loved visiting the Pavek Museum where he enjoyed the nostalgia of the characteristic smells that emanate from vacuum tube radios while in operation – the caramel-like odor of dust roasting on top of hot electron tubes, and the distinctive aroma of the oily insulation of warm power transformers.

Pavek Museum Staff Favorites: Archived Articles

"I chose 'Titanic's Minnesota Connections' because we have a working spark gap transmitter similiar to the Titanic's that is a very popular display. The Titanic disaster continues to be well known in popular culture and it is interesting to know about Minnesota's connection." - Karl

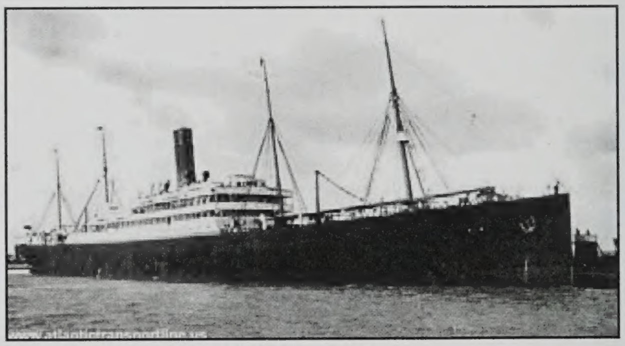
Titanic's Minnesota Connections

Many of the Minnesota connections to the *Titanic* disaster have been documented before, such as the well-known passengers that included Walter Douglas of Deephaven, the son of the founder of Quaker Oats Co., and John Pillsbury Snyder of Minneapolis, the grandson of Pillsbury's founder. But another Minnesota connection, if in name only, involves two of the ships that communicated with the *Titanic* on April 14, 1912. The fateful iceberg warnings that *Titanic* received that night, that were never relayed to its captain, came from the SS *Mesaba* of the Atlantic Transport Line. Earlier that day the *Titanic* had received its *Ocean News* (the daily news service provided to ships by the Marconi station at Poldhu, Cornwall) from the SS *Minnehaha*, another Atlantic Transport Line steamship. The *Titanic* had apparently been too far out to receive the transmission directly from Poldhu, and it had to be relayed by the *Minnehaha*.

The *Minnehaha* had three Minne class sister ships, the SS *Minneapolis*, the SS *Minnetonka*, and the SS *Minnewaska*. They were among the first passenger ships to be outfitted with wireless, with the *Minneapolis*, *Minnehaha,* and *Minnetonka* getting their equipment by early 1902. The *New York Times* in 1947 described these sister ships as "probably the most popular single-class ships in Atlantic shipping history."

All but the *Minnehaha* became military transports during World War I, but none of them survived the war. The *Minneapolis* was torpedoed by a German submarine in March 1916, and the *Minnewaska* struck a mine in November of that year. The *Minnehaha* and *Minnetonka* were also torpedoed by German submarines, in September 1917 and January 1918 respectively.

The *Mesaba* too was torpedoed and sunk, in September 1918, even though she, like the *Minnehaha*, had remained a passenger ship during the war.

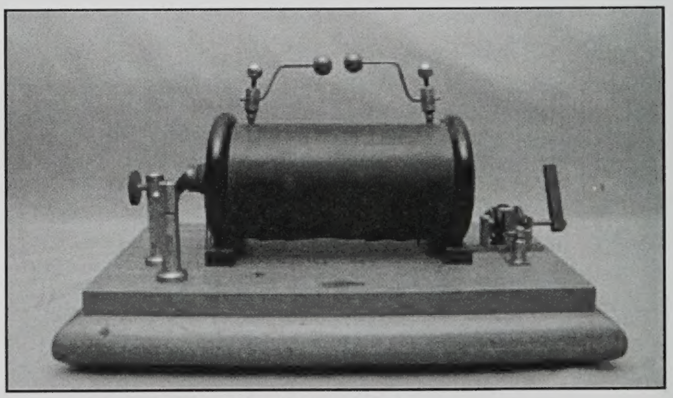


SS *Minnehaha*

As anyone who has visited the museum knows, we have a small version of the rotary spark-gap transmitter used by the RMS *Titanic*. What may be less well known is that the museum also has a Fritz Kohler spark transmitter similar to the *Titanic*'s emergency wireless set, which was intended for use in the event the primary set became inoperable. The *Titanic*'s ½ kW backup system included eight chloride batteries and a 10-inch induction coil that could transmit a signal at least 80 nautical miles. It's not known with certainty if the emergency set was put into use during the *Titanic*'s final moments, but it has been reported that those transmissions were weak and difficult to read by the ships that heard them.

Richard Hanson

The "Titanic's Minnesota Connections" article was first published in the Museum's Newsletter vol. 23, #1 in 2012.



Fritz Kohler spark gap

Information on the "Minne" ships and the Mesaba came from *www.atlantictransportline.us*

Information on the *Titanic*'s radio equipment came from *www.marconigraph.com* - which is a reprint of a two-part article in *Old Timer's Bulletin* (Vol. 42 / #4, and Vol. 43 / #1)

Passenger lists came from: *Titanic, Triumph and Tragedy* by John P. Eaton and Charles A. Haas (courtesy Ray Erick)

"'The Radio Workshop' article was my pick because Dr. Otto Schmitt made significant contributions to the medical and electronic fields. He was briliant and told great stories too, enjoy." - Alex

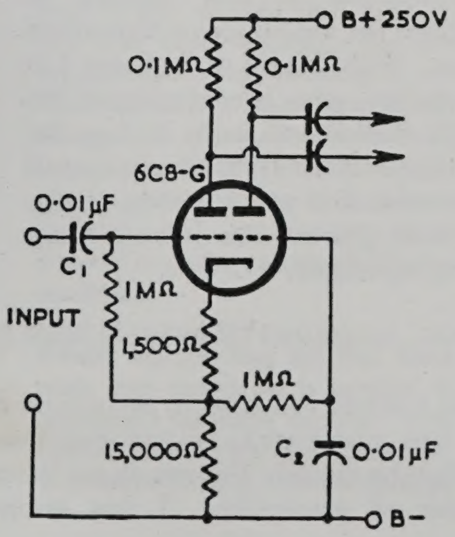
The Radio Workshop Series
Otto Schmitt

On Sunday, Jan. 16th, 1994, more than fifty people braved one of the worst blizzards of the year to come to the annual Radio Workshop at the Pavek Museum. The event, co-sponsored by the Northland Antique Radio Club, provides collectors an opportunity to share their skills with others.

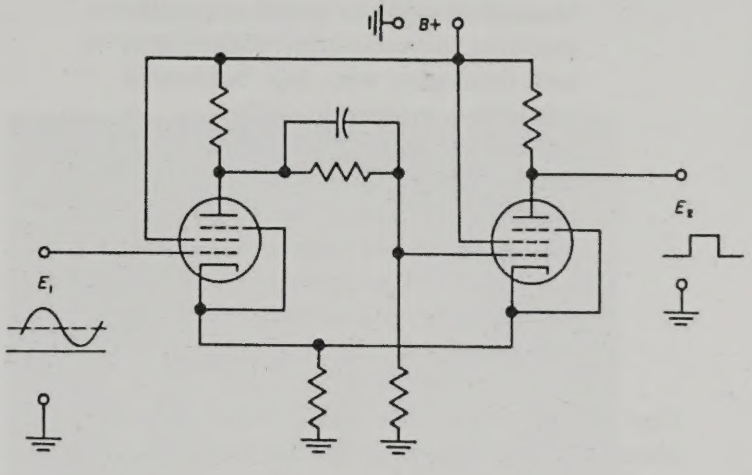
This year's speakers were Doctor Albert Kuhfeld, curator of the Bakken Museum and Doctor Otto H. Schmitt, best known for his Schmitt Trigger circuit.

When talking about the "treasures of the Bakken," we must start with Doctor Kuhfeld. Their innovative and distinctive displays are the result of Albert's unique perspective and creative genius. A tour of the Bakken conducted by Albert is one of life's rewards. Problems at the Pavek have disappeared in his capable hands. We are grateful for the time that Albert and his wife Mary were able to spend with us Sunday.

Our second guest, Doctor Otto H. Schmitt, has led a life that would be unbelievable, were it not true! Born April 6th, 1913 in Saint Louis, Missouri, he holds a triple PhD in physics, mathematics and zoology. His inventions include the Schmitt Trigger circuit, the DC transformer, the differential (Schmitt) phase invertor, the cathode follower, the three quadrature compaction algorithm, the three dimensional oscilloscope and the corrected differentiator and integrator.



Schmitt self-balancing phase inverter



basic Schmitt Trigger circuit

One of Dr. Schmitt's many achievements includes being a founding member of the Association For The Advancement of Medical Instrumentation (AAMI.) The December 1992 edition of the their publication, **Biomedical Instrumentation & Technology,** contains an excellent short biography of him written by Jill S. Williams. Excerpts of the article are contained herein:

> Schmitt frequently turns his mathematical abilities to questions that few would undertake. For instance, he has developed an index designed to quantitatively measure an individual's perceived quality of life, called the Santosha Index. This index takes into account features such as fear of death, sex drive, fulfillment, business plans, fame, wealth, research goals, ethics, and shared consciousness. Through this effort, he has been trying to bring attention to the role of health care in "enhancing the quality of life beyond mere absence of manifest illness, extension of life, rehabilitation and even total fitness." The term "Santosha" is a Sanskrit word Schmitt first learned from his foreign students. It means "the best combination of all good things."

> As a child, Schmitt began performing experiments early, from about age 5. By rare chance, he became acquainted with Jacob Siler, a remarkable Civil War hero (whose left arm had been shot entirely off,) an historic photographer, a photographic and microscopic technical expert, and a biomedical engineer as well as a patent medicine manufacturer, philosopher, and theologian who had befriended Schmitt's orphaned father. A generation later, by postcard, he invited "Master Otto Schmitt, Junior" to visit his "residence," an old shack on 7th Street in a bad neighborhood of St. Louis, at 3 PM on Saturday afternoons for "scientific, philosophical, technical and theosophical discussions."[1]

One of the people that young Doctor Schmitt read about in Siler's library was Nikola Tesla. He recounts his first adventure with a Tesla coil, "How many of you know anything about Nikola Tesla? He was a remarkable guy, and I was just fascinated by getting some of his literature in Siler's residue of things. Of course, in high school I had to build myself a Tesla coil.

"You know how kids get a little money for gifts? I saved up my Christmas presents and bought a second-hand pole pig for $25.00. That's a 2000-watt line transformer that goes out on the power pole and steps down the 2000 volts to 110 or 220. I discovered that if I climbed onto the pole and moved the wires so that the line for my father's store ran into our house, I had 220 volts in my room. When I connected the thing in parallel for 110 volts, I found that this transformer was sturdy enough so that, for a few minutes, it would take 220 volts on its 110-volt output and step it up not to 2200, but to 4400 volts at about 5 kilovolt-amperes.

"With 5 kilovolt-amperes, a rotary spark gap, and a suitable coil, you've got the makings of some really high-voltage stuff. And so, I made my own Tesla coil, using automobile starter cable for the primary winding. I wound the secondary coil with number 40 silk covered wire and connected them in series. The question now was how to tune the transformer to the right frequency. How do you tune that much current at that voltage?

"I simply borrowed my mother's dishpan, put mason jars in it with lead electrodes in them and added salt water. I tuned the thing by adjusting the amount of saltwater until it resonated. To lower the frequency, add a little saltwater; to raise it, take some away. Once in resonance, that thing really went.

"I needed a rotary spark gap, so I placed some electrodes around a thick old Edison phonograph record and ran it with a motor I had rewound.
The thing roared around and broke the gaps and produced about 200,000 volts at 150 to 200 kilocycles. It was great fun.

"What was marvelous was to assemble an insulated stool, made by placing a breadboard atop four big, strong, old milk bottles, then another layer of milk bottles, and another breadboard. I carefully crawled onto the stool and placed my hand on the ball, and oh, boy, was that ever fun! Your hair stood on end, sparks a couple of inches long came out of your nose and ears and off the tips of your fingers.

"I demonstrated this to my pals, who turned out the lights to better see the sparks. My mother heard the roar of the spark gap and came in to investigate. When she opened the door and found me standing there surrounded by fire, she fainted dead away. I was in the doghouse for awhile, but at least I had my 200,000-volt Tesla coil."

> Schmitt spent a good part of what would have been his high-school senior year in Germany at the Dahlemdorf branch of what is now the Max Planck Institute of Biologie where his brother Francis was doing postdoctoral studies. When he returned to the United States and tried to enter Washington University in St. Louis, he learned that he would have to pass first-year college examinations in four subjects to replace the missed senior high-school year. With the aid of Professor Lee DuBridge, who later developed the MIT Radlab and finally became the president of Cal Tech, Schmitt learned the whole first year of college physics in three days and thus entered college as a sophomore.[2]

SIGNAL JAMMING IN WORLD WAR II

"But maybe I should get down to my subject matter. Somebody here wanted me to tell you about something which is a little bit related. This was, in our World War II, a matter of practicality. I was involved in antisubmarine warfare. You may remember that there was an awful sinking of ships even before we were officially in the war, and then when there was this Dunkirk thing and then we had the matter of trying to get back onto the continent, we had to get fighter planes out to make some bases to move our ships and people into, and so in that counter-business I had to know about D-day before it was public. That was a secret of considerable importance.

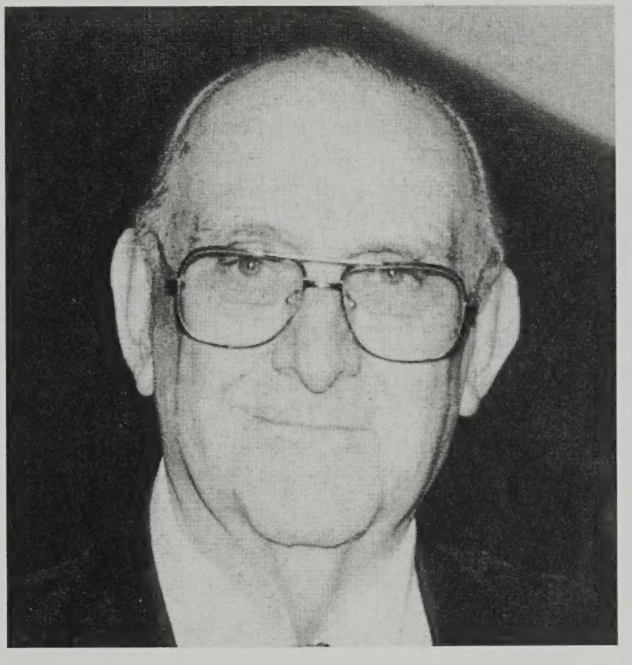
"But we had to prevent the German fighter pilots from getting information from their new radar as to where our bombers were. So, how do you prevent this several-thousand-watt radar station from communicating with its fighter pilots and directing them to our bombers? Our bombers had only had a little transmitter in them. What should we modulate those transmitters with to keep the fighter planes confused?

"I came up with a very simple solution which worked remarkably well. We had our people go to the various army and navy camps and get the dirtiest barracks stories they could find and translate them into German. We then put them onto wire recordings and played that on the wavelength of the instructions to the German fighters. And those pilots just couldn't avoid listening to that filth - they forgot all about their instructions with those dirty stories going on. It gave us about a 20 dB advantage over just plain sheer noise."

Otto Herbert Schmitt brings a lifelong love of learning to any project he tackles. He no longer patents his inventions but rather gives away many of his ideas. He cleverly packages them as part of his "idea stealing program," letting ideas slip out at opportune moments when entrepreneurial students or colleagues are nearby. He found that when he tried to give valuable ideas away, no one took them seriously. He now proudly reports that he has up to one idea successfully stolen per month. His goal, he once told an interviewer, is to "get the thing in service to benefit people without having to do all the financial and government mess" involved in getting patents and finding marketers.

Schmitt learned long ago that much more than innovation is involved in becoming a successful inventor. Ideas must be carefully marketed; otherwise, they remain hidden. Much of his work today seems to involve marketing his new ideas. He believes in the "gradualness" principle -- "a really new idea takes 15 years to realization, 30 more before it can honestly be reinvented, and a century before it has a secure spot in science," he says. If he's right, we will be well into the 21st century before Schmitt's legacy can be measured accurately.[3]

SNR



Doctor Otto H. Schmitt

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1. **Biomedical Instrumentation & Technology,** November/December 1992, *Laufman Prize Winner Otto Herbert Schmitt: Man of Ideas,* by Jill S. Williams.

2. Ibid.

3. Ibid.

"The Radio Workshop" article was first published in the Museum's Newsletter vol. 5, #1 in 1994.

Pavek Museum Staff Favorites: Archived Articles

"The CT-100 represents an exciting time in the history of television. For the first time, people could experience color TV in their living rooms; for roughly the price of a new Chevy!" - Max

The "RCA Victor CT-100" article was first published in the Museum's Newsletter vol. 15, #1 in 2004.

On March 25, 1954, workers in Bloomington, Indiana, began assembling the **RCA Victor CT-100**, the company's first mass-production, all-electronic color TV set.

Color TV is now 50 years old, but plans for it are almost as old as television itself. Vladimir Zworykin and John Logie Baird both worked on color proposals in the 1920s, and Baird's 1928 design became the basis for the CBS mechanical system developed in 1940 by Peter Goldmark, later to become the inventor of the modern LP record. Five East Coast stations were airing color telecasts by 1951, and CBS and Admiral sold a few color sets.

But the CBS system, which used rotating wheels with red, green, and blue color segments, was not compatible with black-and-white television. That hadn't been much of an issue when the project began, but by 1950 there were over ten million black-and-white sets in use, none of which were compatible with the CBS color system, and half of which had been built by RCA, which owned rival network NBC and was working on an electronic color system of its own. RCA sued CBS over the compatibility issue, and in 1951, the government banned color TV set production for the duration of the Korean War. In 1953, CBS announced it would drop on its color system. The next day, the production ban was lifted, and on December 17, 1953, the FCC approved RCA's proposal for a much improved electronic, monochrome-compatible system. That same day, at 5:31 PM, NBC became the first to broadcast a color signal, airing a color still of its logo. At 6:15 PM, CBS showed the first live color program, featuring boxer Rocky Marciano. Fifteen minutes later, RCA aired a color special starring David Sarnoff, Pat Weaver, and Jimmy Durante. The following week, NBC aired the first live color commercial, and on December 23rd, it broadcast an episode of *Dragnet* filmed in color. On January 1, 1954, NBC rang in the new year with a colorcast of the Tournament of Roses parade, carried by 21 stations coast to coast, including KSTP TV, making KSTP the first Twin Cities station to broadcast in color. WCCO TV's *Axel and His Dog* aired in color on October 8, 1954, Minnesota's first color broadcast of a live local show.

Though beaten to the market by both Admiral and Westinghouse, the CT-100 is usually remembered as the first successful color set. It was an impressive beast, with 36 tubes in addition to its 12" picture tube, jammed into a handsome mahogany cabinet. General Electric, Sylvania, and other manufacturers soon had color sets on the market, and Emerson offered a set that that could be rented for $200 for the first month, and $75 a month thereafter.

What could you watch on your new color TV? Not an awful lot at first. In fact, NBC aired only 68 hours of color programming in all of 1954. This lack of programming, along with high prices ($1,000 for the CT-100), kept color set sales low. Steve McVoy at www.earlytelevision.org notes that, "although sales were predicted to be 75,000 units, only a reported 5,000 were sold. Current belief is that the real number is closer to 1,000 sets sold to the public. Many sets were donated to schools and also sold at a discount to employees."

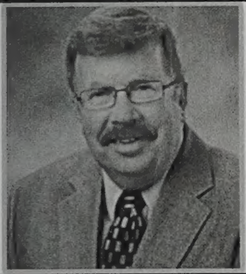
It wasn't until September 24, 1961, when NBC began showing *The Wonderful World of Disney* "in living color," that sales began to climb. NBC later became the first all-color network, but not until 1966. But by 1972 the majority of American homes had color sets, and today, black-and-white sets have almost entirely vanished.

TM

2019
THE MINNESOTA BROADCASTING Hall of Fame

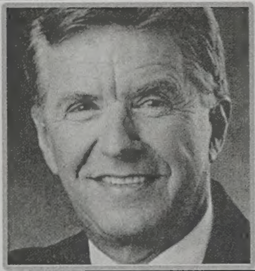
Introducing the 2019 Minnesota Broadcasting Hall of Fame Inductees

Dennis Anderson



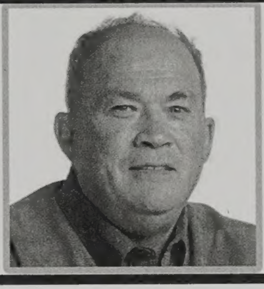
50+ years of experience, most prominently known as former news anchor at WDIO-TV in Duluth, MN.

Ralph Jon "R.J." Fritz



On WCCO-TV from 1968 until 2005, he was an anchor, sports director, reporter, writer and producer. Hosted "Out-N-About with RJ Fritz". (posthumous)

Patrick Reusse



On KSTP-AM since 1983, has hosted several sports talk shows and has contributed to Minneapolis Star Tribune for decades.

Charles "Chuck" Williams

Known as "The Voice of Winona Sports", Williams broadcast over 40 years of local sports games on KWNO in Winona, MN. (posthumous)

INDUCTION CEREMONY: Saturday evening, September 14th, 2019 at the Pavek Museum in Saint Louis Park, Minnesota. The ceremony not only celebrates the careers of these distinguished broadcasters, but also raises operating funds for the Pavek Museum.

We are proud to announce that Angela Davis of Minnesota Public Radio will be this year's emcee!

pavekmuseum.org

PAVEK MUSEUM

CROSLEY

LOCAL BROADCASTING AT THE
MINNESOTA STATE FAIR
MINNESOTA STATE FAIR
1955
NORTHWEST
ON 8-3-0
WDGY
KSTP

THE MINNESOTA
BROADCASTING
Hall of Fame

MOTOROLA
VICTOR RADIO

PHILCO
RADIO
EST.
1922
REINE RADIO SERVICE

REINE RADIO SERVICE
RADIO SALES & SERVICE
PAVEK MUSEUM
ENTER TO WIN A MINI PLASMA GLOBE!
WAR O
WORLDS
WAR OF THE WORLDS
RADIO PLAY TERRIFIES NATION

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Terry Zickrick

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Tom and Arlene Alm
Elizabeth Ambrose
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Alexander Bakken
Michael Bates
Kenneth Berglund
Jack Bethards
David Bjork
Jean Ann Blanke
(In memory of Greg Hunt)
Paul and Judy Bramsen
Jean Bravis
Jeff Byers
David Carson
Ramona Christensen
Dan Cramer
Al Dieken
Tim Dray
Wayne Eddy
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Tom Gavaras
David Gleason
Stuart Goldstein
Leonard Gould
David Grout
David Gustafson
Craig Hansen
Luke and Kristin Harper
Pam Hastings
(In memory of Betty Douglass)
William Hawkins
Les Heen
Richard Heller
Dennis Henry
Josephine and William Henry
John Hines
Douglas Hoverson
Robert Hystad
Jeffrey Iverson
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Kerry and Sandra Johnson
Curtis Jones
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Fred Kawabata
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(In memory of Charles Bradley)
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Allan and Jackie Lotsberg
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Lynton Mattson
Maynard Meyer
Minnesota DX Club
Steve Moravec
Mason Myers
Lyle Nelson
Richard Nelson
Ryan T. Nicholson
Northland Antique Radio Club
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Chris Ossanna
Tom Oszman
Dee Paradis
Mark and Paul Persons
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Greg Putrich
Roger Reader
Dag Arne Rodsjo
Floyd Romslo
Bette Rosse
Tim Russell
Stuart Sanders
Hal Schardin
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Del Schlumpberger
Robert Schultz
Terry Schwartz
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Dean and Rita Sorenson
Daniel Tuttle
(In memory of Jevon Lieberg)
Chuck Ulmer
Raymond J. Vecellio
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Roger Williams
Stephen Woodbury
Cathy Wurzer
Charles Yancey

Sincere thank you to our Individual, Senior, and Group Sponsors, as well as our Volunteers!

In Memoriam - Friends of the Pavek Museum

Bruce Meyer
W0HZR

Bruce L. Meyer, 97, of Bloomington, MN passed away peacefully April 6, 2019. He was born on September 17, 1921 in Montevideo, MN. Graduated Roosevelt High School in Minneapolis, enlisted in the Navy and served as Chief Petty Officer in the Atlantic and Pacific theaters during WWII as a radio technician and RADAR and SONAR operator. Also served in the Naval Reserve in California during the Korean conflict. Worked as a radio repairman, and electronic engineer for PAKO, Engineering Research Associates, Remington Rand Univac, Mobile Radio Engineering, and Control Data.

Awarded four communications patents. Obtained his amateur radio license (W0HZR) in 1946 and was a City of Bloomington Emergency Communications volunteer for over 43 years. He was a member of the Navy-Marine Corps MARS group that used amateur radio to facilitate communication between servicemen and their families. He was a VEAP transportation volunteer for many years and a member of St.Luke's Lutheran Church in Bloomington. Bruce was a long-time volunteer and sponsor of the Pavek Museum.

courtesy of Star Tribune, 4.14.19

Jevon Tilman Lieberg, 76, died peacefully in his sleep on Monday, Feb. 11, 2019, after a long battle with Parkinson's. Jevon was born September 21, 1942 in Warren, MN to Martin and Emma (Johnson) Lieberg. Jevon graduated from Warren High School in 1960 and from the Area Vocational Technical School in Thief River Falls in 1962 with a certificate in Electronics. After working for Bell Telephone for a short time, Jevon moved to Minneapolis and worked for IBM for 30 years before retiring at the age of 50. Jevon married Penny Fournier on March 7, 1964. The two were best friends and life-long companions who enjoyed traveling, socializing with friends, and just being together. Jevon, also known as "Jon" and K0FQA to his friends, was a ham radio enthusiast and loved to spend hours in his basement electronics man-cave talking and listening to people all over the world. "Jon" was both a contributor and long-time volunteer at the Pavek Museum.

courtesy of daresfuneralservice.com

Jevon T. Lieberg
K0FQA

John O'Rourke passed away on October 18, 2018, at the age of 84. He was the eldest of four children born to Frank and Helen (McDonough) O'Rourke on March 23, 1934. John graduated from Cretin High School in St. Paul in 1952 and spent 1953 at St. Thomas College. In 1954, he enrolled at Brown Institute of Broadcasting in Minneapolis to learn the business of radio and television. While at Brown, he had a part-time job at WCCO-Radio in Minneapolis. After finishing training at Brown, Uncle Sam said John should join his Army and he spent the next two years on the air in South Korea with "Gypsy Radio".

Out of the Army in 1956, he got radio jobs on stations in La Juanta, CO, Ottumwa, IA and Souix Falls, SD. In February of 1961 he arrived in Austin, MN and became Sports Director of KAUS Radio and KAAL-TV. He enjoyed broadcasting Austin High and Pacelli sports events, news and sports programs. In 1972 Riverland Community College asked John to begin a Radio and Television Broadcasting program to train broadcasting students; it was a program he enjoyed until his retirement in 1995. John served as mayor of Austin from 1986 - 1996, which he also enjoyed. In 2015 John O'Rourke was inducted into the Minnesota Broadcasting Hall of Fame.

courtesy of classenjordan.com

John O'Rourke

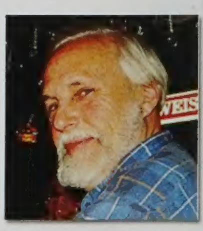
Paul Ramseyer

Paul E. Ramseyer entered eternal life on Saturday, January 17, 2019. He passed away peacefully at 91. He served faithfully for over four decades at University of Northwestern St Paul. He was Vice President of KTIS Radio before retiring in 1997. Paul Ramseyer was a charter inductee (2001) into the Minnesota Broadcasting Hall of Fame. He is survived by his wife Grace, of 64 years, son Tim (Connie) and daughter, Carolyn, sister, brothers, nieces and nephews.

courtesy of Star Tribune, 2.3.19

William L. Schmitt (KE0XE), of Orono, MN, passed away on 9/24/18 after a lengthy battle with Primary Progressive Aphasia. Bill was 78. Born in Glen Rock, NJ, Bill's long career started out working in New York City for several years at the CBS television network headquarters. He moved to Minnesota in 1976 and started working for Control Data. He also worked for Minnesota Public Radio and La Bell Air freight. Bill eventually started his own computer time-sharing company, Digiserve Data Systems. Bill also spent time at the McMurdo station in Antarctica working with communication and computer systems. He was part of the team that made the first North Pole to South Pole phone call in April, 1999. Bill spent a lot of his free time volunteering at the Museum, sharing his wealth of electronics knowledge. Saturdays at the Museum will never be quite the same without "Schmitty" around.

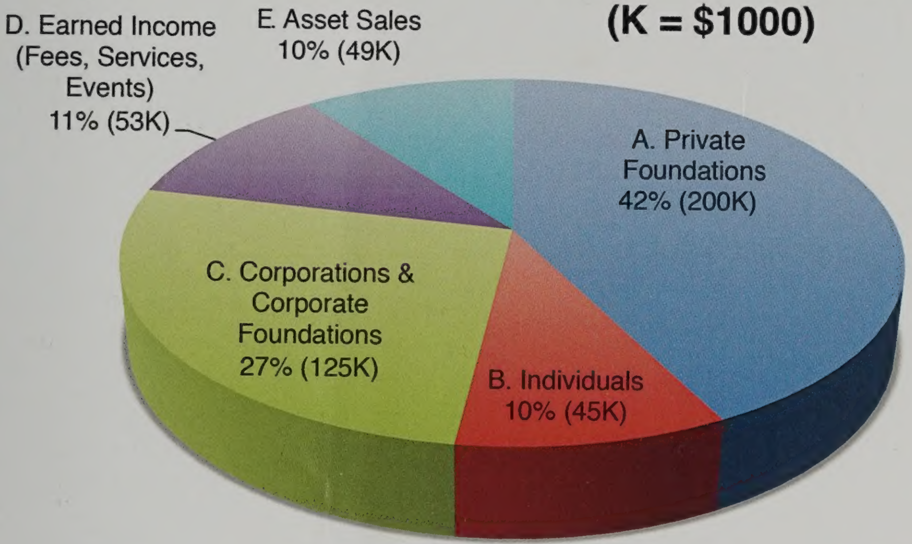
courtesy of Star Tribune


William L. Schmitt
KE0XE

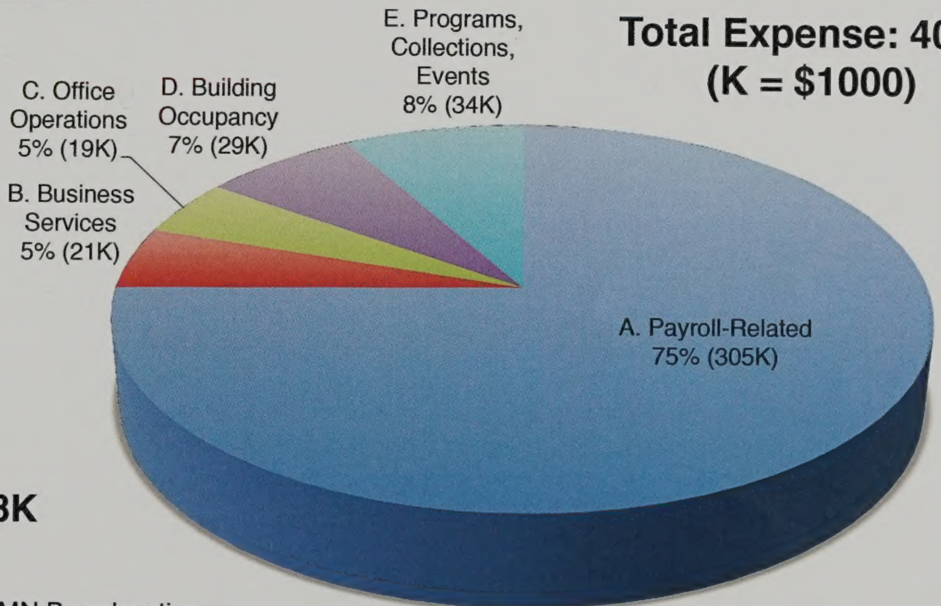
For more Industry Obituaries, go to https://pavekmuseum.org/obits-main.html

Pavek Museum
2018 Income & Expense

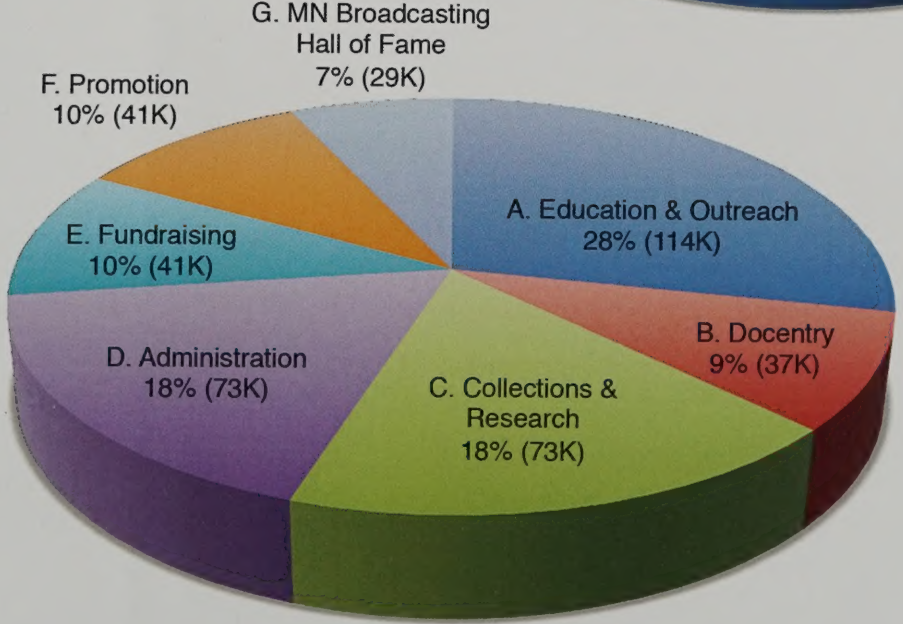
Total Income: 472K
(K = $1000)



Total Expense: 408K
(K = $1000)



Expense by Mission-Based Activity: 408K
(K = $1000)



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☐ **Group / Family of 4** ($75 per year)	________
☐ **Spark Circle** ($100-$499 per year)	________
$500.00 and above, see our website for more info	
☐ **Other Amount**	________

In compliance with federal law, for annual contributions over $75, the tax-deductible amount will be reduced by the fair market value of the sponsorship benefits ($24). Want full deductibility? Opt-OUT of benefits ☐

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